## WENDELL KITZMILLER

### His New Year's Resolution —He Receives a Number of Callers Who Criticize His Articles — Boonastiel's Remarks Rouse His Ire and He He Talks Back—You Can Not Please Everybody.

Well, ich hab widder abgschwore. Desmol hawwich 'm Fluche abgschwore. Ich duh schier alle Yaahr ebbes abschweere, sowie viel Leit duhne uff der Neiyaahrsdaag, awwer ich hab's noch so weit nie net 's gans Yaahr ghalte. 'S lengscht ass ich 's ghalte hab, waar neinzeh Daag, un sell waar wie ich resolutions gemacht hab fer's Schmoke uffgewwe, un noht hawwich getschaat.

Desmol hawwich mir vorgenumme uff der Neiyaahrsdaag, ass ich 's Fluche uffgewwe will. Ich hab Arnscht hatt. Die Sara Jane hot mir schunn oft. gsaat, 's waer 'n wieschti Aagewehnet un wie sie gedroht hot mich zu verglaagge beim Schqeier Boost ass ich Fein bezaahle misst, so viel der Fluch, noh hawwich 'n resolution gemacht ass ich 's schtopp "from hereof."

Ich hett 's aa ghalte, wann's net ebbes gewwe hett! Awwer 's hot ebbes vun re Versuchung

uffgedreht, un 's iss mir gange wie's schunn meh gange iss, un noh iss widder eens vun meine gebrochne resolutions gange wu schunn meh gange sin fer der Weg zu macadamise noch 'm heesse Blatz!

Des iss der Weg wie 's gange iss, un 's iss schaad, ass 's is wie' iss, awwer so iss 's ewwe, un net annerscht. Un wann's iss, wie ich schunn heere hab iss, saagge, dass alles was iss, wie's recht iss, dann iss aa net dewert ass, mer browiert s' zu verennere!

'M letschte Mittwoch Owed bin ich bei surprise genumme warre. Ich waar in der Neweschtubb gsotze un hab die Peif gschmokt, wu ich der Sara Jane gewwe hab uff ihre Geburtsdaag, dann heer ich ass ebber reikummt un frogt eb der Mister Kitzmiller deheem waer. Wie die Sara Jane der Bsuch reigebrocht hot in die Neweschtubb waar ich gans un gaar gebodde. Ich bin gschwind an der Schpiggel fer zu sehne eb ich der Wendell Kitzmiller bin odder net, un aa eb mei Haar noch recht in der Mitt gscheedelt sin! So surprised waar ich, ass ich halwer uff die Meening bin kumme ich waer villeicht der Bressident McGinty un des waer der Owed fer 'n cabinet meet'n zu halte.

Datt waar der Bennivel Bendelmann, der Schtoffel Schtitzmann, der Ed Adlemann, der Kossin Tschann, der Gottlieb Boonastiel vum anner Seit 'm Haasebaerrig un der Pit Schweffelbrenner vun Schliffeltown.

Wie sie wennich vum Wedder geblaudert hen ghatt, hot der Schtitzmann gsatt, sie waere so bei accident zamme kumme drowwe ans Hoffemoyers un hette 'n Satt vun re discussion ghatt iwwer die Kitzmiller Schticker im Lebanon Report. Deel vun ne hen die Schticker arrig gelobt, un deel hen sie schtannwetters veracht. Hennihau, sie hen ausgemacht sie wotte alle sex runner an mei Haus kumme un wotte uff 'n freindlicher Weg ihre Meening in gutem saagge — 's kennt villeicht gut sei fer mich un aa fer der Report Drucker.

Er hot gsaat mei Schticker. waere zu blackgaardisch geegge die Hoche, so ass wie der Bressident vun de Yuneited Schtaets un der Governier vun unsere Commonwels. 'S kennt niemand kee Gschpass sehne drin. Er selwer, secht er, hett kee Reschpeckt fer der McGinty un aa kenner fer der Tscheneral Hasty, awwer mer sett ewwe doch Reschpeckt weise fer die Offis wann mer aa kenner hett fer der Mann!

Ich hab nix gsatt un hab yuscht fattgschmokt.

Dann hot der Ed Adelmann aagfange un hot gsaat, ich deet zu viel Duumheite in mei Schticker schreiwe. Sie waere yuscht gecalkilate fer Leit lache mache un 's Lache waer en Sind! Er hot der Report grickt un waar 'n regler Subscriber defor awwer 's hett ebbes gewwe un er hot aa gsaat was 's gewwe hot, un wie!

"Mer hen als — ich un die Betz." — hot er gsaat, "dei narrische Sache gelese Sunndaags, un hen uns versindicht mit. Wei, mir hen mol ee Sunndaag baut drei Schtund gelacht ass die Betz ihre Kasset verbroche hot un ich hab drei Tschaecket Gnepp un vier Hosse Gnepp abgschprengt. Mer hen uns schier grank gelacht un oweds hen mir gfiehlt ass mer uns versindicht hen, un eb die Woch rum waar, sin mir's schur warre, fer unser Eselhutsch iss dod gange, un die Scheel Maerr iss gans blind warre! Sell iss der Weg wie mer gschtroft sin warre fer Sunndaags zu lache, un noh bin ich draa gange un hab die Zeiding aus duh losse!"

Ich hab widder nix gsaat un hab yuscht fatt gschmok.

"Nee, ich gleich Gschpass," hot der Bennevil Bendelmann aagfange, "un der Wendell kann's an der Mann bringe so gut ass ebber, yuscht er yust zu viel Fluchwadde — Fluchwadde ass et tschenteell sin, un ich will net hawwe ass mei Kinner so Lengwitsch lanne ass wie die Leit yuse am Haasebaerrig."

Ich hab als nix gsaat un hab yuscht fatt gschmokt.

"Was ich zu saagge hab, Wendell, iss yuscht des," hot der Cossen Tschann nei geblose, "du blackgaardscht die Hund zu viel. Gschpass iss Gschpass, aawer allfert die unschuldiche Hund zu beyuse, iss ebbes ass ich net gleich un 's macht 'm Report en schlechter Naame — unnich de Hund!"

Ich hab ewwe yuscht widder nix gsatt un hab yuscht fatt gschmokt!

"Mei obtscheckshuns sin vun weegge deim Schpelle," hot der Schweffelbrenner aagfange. "Fer mich kann niemand die hoche Politischner un die Hund zu viel beyuse. Fire in die Politischner nei bis sie ken Eigeweid meh in sich hen, un wipe alle Hund un alle Hundsfamilie vum Aerdreich runner, awwer lann aerscht zu schpelle un zu buschdaawiere. Grick em Doktor Horn sei Schpelling Buch un geh ans Schtudiere.

Ich hab als noch nix gsaat un hab als noch yuscht fatt gschmokt!

"Was ich zu saagge hab, iss yuscht des, Wendell Kitzmiller," graunst der Boonastiel aus 'm Eck raus, "du liegscht zu viel un schtehlscht dei Liegge aus MEIM Buch wu"

Noht hawwich mei Peif anne gelegt un hab mich uff die Fiess gschtellt.

"Sell dutt's, Gottlieb! Sell iss ebaut all ass ich den Owed heere will vun dir odder vun eenich ebber schunscht ass vum dumme Vaddel kummt vum annere Seit vum Haasebaerrig," hawwich gsaat. 'S verschteht kens vun daere ganse Paerdi so viel vun de Kitzmiller Schticker ass 'n wolfschtraemichi Kuh verschteht vun Pennsylvani Bolitix, un wann dihr eire eeggni Bissniss meinde deet, dann waer's besser fer eich un eire Freindschaft!"

"Ich weess ass ich mistakes mach ass wie eenich ebber schunscht aa dutt, awwer dihr sind net die Leit wu selli mistakes auspeinte kenne. Dihr hen all vor eire eeggne Diere zu kehre, un 'n Schienebesem iss was 'n yedere vun eich hawwe sott fer an die Aerwet!"

"'N Schreiwer — eb's nau 'n Brief Schreiwer iss, 'n poetry Schreiwer odder 'n Fendu Schreiwer — daer kann die Leit net all bliese, net gschwinder ass 'n Breddicher, 'n Doktor odder 'n Handwaerksmann. Ich hab mol en Zeiding Drucker gekennet ass die Leit all bliese hot wolle, un er iss nunner uff die Knie un hot die Naas in der Dreck un der Schtaab gschteckt, bis er yuscht en Schuhbutzer waar un iewen die gleene Buwe hen iwwer 'n gelacht un hen ihre dreckiche Fiess an 'm abgebutzt!"

"Wann ich net 'm Fluche abgschwore hett uff der Neiyaahrsdaag, dann kennt ich eich saagge was ich vun eich denk un kennt mei feelings expresse, awwer so net. Un ich denk 's waer aa yuscht so gut, wann mer nimmi meh blaudere deete uff daer Subtscheck. Dihr wott nau villeicxht heem weil 's schunn aardlich schpot iss, un ich un die Sara Jane wolle ins Bett. Kummt ball widder un bleibt lenger. Nix fer Unguts. Gottlieb, vergess dei verrissne Iwwerschuh net! Gut Nacht!"

Wie ich die Dier zugschlosse hab, dann hab ich zu mer selwer gsaatwell, ich will not schreiwe was ich gsaat hab vun meim Bsuch, awwer mei Neiyaahrs Resolution waar widder gebroche!

—WENDELL KITZMILLER
Fendu Schreiwer

# Hardships and Perils on the Sea Endured by our German-Swiss Ancestors

In the Pennsylvania Gazette, the fourth newspaper to be published in America (begun by Benjamin Franklin and continued today in the form of the Saturday Eveing Post) there are set forth the following accounts of hardships endured by our early German and Swiss ancestors in coming across the sea.

In the issue for February 8, 1732, we read: "There is a letter in town from some Palatines who embarked at Rotterdam in June last in a ship bound for this place, but in-Vineyard, an island on the coast of New England — containing an account that the ship, being four and twenty weeks in her passage, their provisions fell short, and in the last eight weeks they had no bread; but a pint of grouts was all the allowance for five persons per day. They ate all the rats and mice they could catch, and the price of a rat was 18 pence and of a mouse 6 pence and water 6 pence a quart. That seven persons died of hunger and thirst in one night; and of 150 passengers, which came on board at Rotterdam, over 100 were miserably starved to death. When at length it pleased God that a sloop should meet them and conducted the ship into Holmes-Hole, a harbor of the above named island. In the first three days after their arrival fifteen more died, who had been reduced so low by famine that it was impossible to recover them. They write further that they think if they had continued at sea three days longer, they should all have died, no one being able to hand another drop of water. But the good people of the island are very charitable to them and do everything in their power to refresh them; so that many who were famished and near death began to revive, but none are yet strong enough to travel."

What was done for their relief appears in an article in the Pennsylvania Gazette for February 22, and reads: "Governor Gordon has been pleased to write a letter to the Governor of Boston, in behalf of the distressed Palatines on Martha's Vineyard as follows:

'Sir — On the application of several Germans and others from the Palatinate, now inhabiting this province, I am to address you on behalf of their unhappy countrymen, who, after a passage of twenty-four weeks from Rotterdam, are lately arrived at a port in your government, near R. I., as I suppose. The enclosed being an exact translation of a letter from them to a Dutch minister here, sets forth fully their acclamitous circumstances, and the horrid barbarity with which they have been treated by Lohb, the master of the vessel, who seems to have formed a design to destroy them, in order to possess himself of their effects, which are said to have been very considerable, when they embarked. A gentleman of your goodness and humanity cannot but be moved with pity, for the miserable conditions of these poor wretches, and with a just indignation against the author of their misfortunes. And as it will be an act of great charity to relieve and protect the first, it will be no less a necessary act of justice to call the last to strict account. That if he cannot acquit himself of what is laid to his charge, he may reap the just reward of his oppression and cruelty.

'I am with much respect, sir, etc.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1732."

And in the issue of May 18, 1732, there is a brief account of the slow progress of these suffering people on their toilsome journey from Boston to their final home with their brethren in the land of Pequea and Conestoga (Lancaster County).

'It is as follows:

"Philadelphia, May 18. —Saturday last arrived here 34 Dutch passengers, being those who came into Martha's Vineyard half starved in December last. They have since been in Boston where they say the people took them into their houses and used them very kindly, so that many of them were at no charge, all the while they waited for passage; and, moreover, a collection was made among the inhabitants for their relief, by which 200 pounds were gathered and given to them. The Captain who brought them from Holland was prosecuted there on their account; but the accusations against him were not made good and he was acquitted and has since arrested those five who signed the letter for damages, and they are forced to remain behind to anser his action. 'Tis said the people who arrived here complain almost as much of being abused by those five, who were the chief persons among them, as they in their letter did of the Captain."

From the Pennsylvania Gazette of March 22, 1733 we cull the following item: "We hear from New York, that last week arrived there the Snow 'Experiment' with about 80 or 90 Palatines. She came from Dover about the middle of October, beat 8 weeks upon the coast and then put away for Bermuda, in which time the master and many of the passengers died. She set out with 180 on board and brought not more than the above 80 or 90 to shore." This vessel is not among those registered as arriving at Philadelphia during the year; but we think that the name does appear in earlier or later years. This particular trip of 1733 was to New York.

**The above items were culled from H. Frank Eshleman's Historic Background and Annals of the Swiss and German Pioneer Settlers of South-Eastern Pennsylvania, Etc. 1917. Lancaster, Pa.**

# Hardships and Perils on the Sea Endured by our German-Swiss Ancestors

(Continued)

Another picture of the dreadful experiences which ignorant Palatines subjected themselves to in their tedious journey to Pennsylvania is shown in an item in the Pennsylvania Gazette for October 19, 1732. It is as follows:

"Sunday last arrived here Captain Tymberton, in 17 weeks from Rotterdam, with 220 Palatines — 44 died in their passage. About three weeks ago, the passengers, dissatisfied with the length of the voyage, were so imprudent as to make a mutiny, and, being the stronger party, have ever since had the government of the vessel, giving orders from among themselves to the captain and sailors, who were threatened with death in case of disobedience. Thus, having sight of land, they carried the vessel twice backwards and forwards between our capes and Virginia, looking for a place to go ashore, they knew not where. At last they compelled the sailors to cast the anchor near Cape May, and eight of them took the boat by force and went ashore; from whence they have been five days coming up by land to this place, where they found the ship arrived. Those concerned in taking the boat are committed to prison."

Those indeed were times that tried men's souls.

This ship was the "John and William" which reached Philadelphia October 17, 1732, under Captain Tymberton from Rotterdam according to Vol. 17, Sec. Series of Pennsylvania Archives, page 72.

Turning to the list of passengers on that ship we find Martin Lorenz, George Albright, Jacob and Benedict and Hans Peter Brackbill, and John Peter Reinhart, and John Martin Schaeffer, and Jacob Weber and Gideon Hoffer, and Jacob Henrich and John George Sprecher, and John Nicholas Boshung and Philip Melchior Meyer and John Peter Appel, and Laurens Kieffer, and Baltzer Gerlach, and Stephen Matz and John George Martin, and Ludwig John Herr and Sebastian Druckmiller, and John Schock and Conrad Getz and Mathias Musser and John Vogel and John Michael Hoffman, and John Jacob Scherr and Joseph Houbley and Michael Miller and Mathias Mentzer among the list.

What a fascinating story they must have told their children and their grandchildren of their desperate plight at sea. No wonder they mutinied! Ordinarily ten to twelve weeks were quite sufficient to make the passage. But these people saw no land after 12, 13, yea 14 weeks of patient sailing. Then they became frightened — horror stricken. They felt that they were lost—lost on the great Atlantic Ocean, with no land in sight anywhere. They threaten the master and seamen and take charge of the ship. This they did at the end of 14 weeks or, as the account states, about three weeks before landing.

According to the record there were 98 women and children on the vessel when it landed in addition to about the same number of men. What terror they must have experienced and how the children must have cried in terror. How desperately in despair were the mothers. How helpless all of them! Think too of the deaths — 44 deaths on that voyage. That is, one each third day dies and is sunk into the sea.

## OUR GERMAN-SWISS ANCESTORS SUFFER UNDER THE NAVIGATION ACTS 1736

A new view of the difficulties and the burdens under which our German ancestors labored in the Susquehanna Valley and southeastern Pennsylvania generally, is shown by the following item, which appears in Vol. 4, Colonial Records, 1736, p. 171:

"A petition of Durst Thome, of Philadelphia, in behalf of himself and others, was presented to the Board and read in these words:

To the Honorable, the President and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania:

The humble petition of Durst Thome of Philadelphia in behalf of himself and others, whose names are mentioned in a schedule hereunto annexed, being owners of the household goods and utensils in an inventory likewise hereunto annexed, humbly showeth:

That being protestants and subjects to the Emperor of Germany, and encouraged by the accounts they had received from others of their countrymen in the province of Pennsylvania, of the great blessings of peace and liberty of conscience, enjoyed in the said province under the protection of that gracious and mighty Prince King George the Second, King of Great Britain and Elector of Hanover, they thereupon in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and thirty-six, did transport themselves with their families into this province; and having disposed of their old household goods and utensils, which were very bulky, at their coming down the Rhine, for very small quantity of new ones of the same kind, they were laden on board the ship Princess Augusta at Rotterdam. And when the said ship made report of her lading at the port of Cowes in Great Britain, the said household goods, utensils and other things belonging to your petitioners were freely exposed to the view of the Officers of that Port, who suffered them to pass without molestation or requiring any rates, duty or customs for the same, they being for the proper use of your petitioners and not for sale. But so it is, may it please your Honors, that upon the arrival of your petitioners in the said ship at Philadelphia she, together with the goods and utensils aforesaid, was seized by the collector and Naval Officer of this Port, or one of them, by which and the severity of the said Officers, your petitioners were reduced to very great straits. And notwithstanding the said ship, upon a full hearing in the Court of Admiralty of this Province, before Charles Read, Esq., then Judge of the said Court; but since deceased, was legally acquitted, yet the said goods were condemned as forfeited; which sentence, as to the condemnation of the said goods and utensils, your petitioners being advised could not be warranted by law. They thereupon petitioned the said Court of Admiralty for a rehearing of the said sentence as to the household goods and utensils, in which petition they humbly conceive they have sufficiently shown that the said sentence was altogether null and void; and that the same (were the Judge of the said Court still living) could not be put in execution, as by a true copy of the said petition herewith exhibited, and to which your petitioners for greater certainty beg leave to refer to themselves, your petitioners humbly conceive will manifestly appear; and as they are so unfortunate as to be deprived of having the sentence reheard in that Court, by reason of the death of the Judge, they do most humbly pray, as your honors are interested in the forfeiture of the said goods and utensils if they had been legally condemned, that you will in compassion to the unhappy circumstances of your poor petitioners, be pleased to grant them such relief as you in your wisdom shall think fit.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

—DURST THOME

It will be observed that these afflicted German Swiss ancestors said that they arrived in the Ship Princess Augusta in 1736. Upon making a search of the list of those who came in this vessel, which list is found in the Second Series of Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. 17, p. 126 and also in Vol. 4, Colonial Records, p. 72 — we find among them the following general Lancaster County names: George and Jacob Myers, Jacob Miller, Jacob Bair, John Baumgardner, Philip Gardner, Charles Smith, William Huber, Lawrence Simon, John Dubbs, Hans and Thomas Kerr, John Jacob Busch, John George Graeff (Groff), Christian Snavely (Sneiblein), Teilman Hershel, Fred Greir, John Jacob Kellar, John Rudolph Erb, John Jacob Kreider, John J. Dubbs, Fredrick Gardner, Sebastian Groff, Walter Bowman (Baumann), Melchior Detweiler, Hans Zwalley, Peter and John Binkley, Rudolph Bumgardner, Jacob Christman, Jacob Lawrence, Nicholas Faree (Free), George Mowrer, Christian Shibley and Joseph Newell and others.

We may perhaps infer from this fact, that many of these people who suffered these hardships came to the Susquehanna Valley to settle. One thing is certain, if they did come up here, they came without their goods, for as we shall see in the next item, their goods were forfeited to the Government and sold. A list of their goods will appear in the next item.

## LIST OF OUR GERMAN ANCESTORS' FORFEITED GOODS AND DISPOSAL OF THE SAME

(Gentle Reader, if you had been a Palatine emigrant to Pennsylvania in 1736, what goods and utensils would you have thought necessary and desirable to take with you?—The following unique list indicates what the aforesaid Palatines believed necessary and desirable)

The following petition (Vol. 4, Colonial Records, p. 173) and the added items show how our ancestors fared in the difficulties mentioned in the preceding item.

"The humble petition of Nicholas Tainy, Benedict Youghly, Bastian Graffts and George Graffts, passengers, in the plea of the aforesaid Samuel Marchant, mentioned on behalf of themselves and others, the passengers aforesaid, humbly showeth:

"That the said petitioners and others, the passengers aforesaid whose names are contained in a schedule hereunto annexed, were owners and now claim property in Thirty Stoves, in the information exhibited, called Chimney backs, five hundred and ninety-six Syths (sic), One hundred and three large Iron Instruments called Strawknives, Fourteen Iron Instruments called drawing knives, Twenty-seven Iron stew pans, eighty-one Iron Ladles, Five dozen and three Iron Shovels, Twenty-seven Iron pot lids, Twelve Iron dripping pans and frying pans, Thirteen axes and one hatchet, three small and one large cross-cut saws, one gross of Shoemakers' and two of Saddlers' awls, six box Irons and six Chissels, Six Iron baking stove pans, Twenty-three dozen of Clasp-knives, One dozen of Steels, One dozen of Plyers and Hammers, Six Iron Lamps, Six Trowels, One spade, One cask of nails and a smith's Vice, Fourteen copper kettles, Five copper stills, Two dozen scissors, one packet of sleeve buttons and Studs, four Umbrellas, Four dozen and one-half of Worsted Caps, Two dozen of printed linen Caps, Six pair of worsted stockings, Four pieces of striped cotton Handkerchiefs, Twenty-five pieces of Tape, Two dozen black Girdles, One piece of black Crepe, One piece of striped Cotton, Nineteen pieces of Bedtick, Two pieces of brown Linen, One piece of blue and white Linen, Two dozen of ivory Combs, Two dozen and one-half of tobacco Pipes with brass covers and a brass box, Two dozen of Ivory needle cases, Three handbrushes, Three dozen of Pewter Spoons, Three dozen of Spectacles, Eight looking Glasses, Eight Flutes, Six wooden Clocks, and one dozen of briarhook Sickles, in the information aforesaid mentioned; that to them they belong and were imported for their own use, and not for sale; And say they are advised and hope to prove that the sentence against the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise aforesaid ought not to be put into execution, for that the proceedings in the cause aforesaid against the said goods are Null, void, invalid, and of no force and effect in the law, for the several causes following, viz., etc. etc. —

"For which reasons they humbly pray, that the said sentence may be reviewed, reheard, and not put into execution; but that the proceedings for the causes aforesaid may be declared invalid, null and void, and that the goods, wares and merchandise aforesaid be restored to their owners. And they, as in duty bound, shall pray.

Nicholas Tainy
Benedict Youghly
Bastian Graffts
George Graffts —"

Other steps taken by these unfortunate foreigners concerning their goods are found in the same record, p. 226, where it is made plain, that all these goods were condemned and sold and the moneys given to the use of the English Government.

From these we observe that since these German immigrants were not English and not naturalized, the goods which they attempted to bring to this country and start their life herewith were liable to seizure as the English law did not allow any goods from any other country except England, to be imported into the colonies of America. It seems that under a certain taxation and restriction certain amount of clothing and household goods could be brought over. But in the incident referred to above they fared very badly.

**The above excerpts are from H. Frank Eshleman's Historic Background and Annals of the Swiss and German Settlers of Southeastern Pennsylvania, Etc. 1917, Lancaster, Pa.**

## ZEHL DEI SEGNE

Wann du meenscht, du Druwwel hettscht,
Un es fehlt dir vleicht am Schlof,
Mach dei Aagge zu, mei Freind —
Zehl dei Segne schtatt die Schof!

Wann du vleicht deel Geld verlierscht
Un dodarrich grickscht ken Schlof,
Denk an Leit wu gaar kens hen—
Zehl dei Segne statts die Schof!

Wann du unnich 'm Wetter bischt,
Un draa denke yaagt dei Schlof,
'S hot noch Leit viel iwwler ab—
Zehl dei Segne schtatts die Schof!

Bischt du dreckich ausgschpott vleicht,
Un des Gschwetz verdarbt dei Schlof,
Die sin yuscht bekannte Leit—
Zehl dei treie Freind schtatts Schof!

'S macht nix aus was iwwle Sach
Baddert un verdreibt dei Schlof,
Die Sunn scheint immer nooch 'm Schtarm —
Zehl dei Segne schtatts die Schof!

December 6, 1954

—RALPH S. FUNK